

## 56559 to 56570—Continued.

always growing in a tuft from the end of a very short stem, and scapes 6 to 18 inches long bearing a simple raceme of pink flowers.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 44324.

## 56564. CASUARINA SUBEROSA Otto and Dietr. Casuarinaceae.

A tree 30 to 40 feet tall, quite similar to *C. equisetifolia*, with smooth, slender branchlets. It is considered a valuable fodder tree in the interior districts which are subject to drought. The wood is of great beauty for cabinetwork, but should be used only in veneers, as it is apt to split in drying.

56565. CERVICINA GRACILIS (Forst.) J. Britten. Campanulaceae.  
(*Wahlenbergia gracilis* DC.)

A very variable species, either a slender annual 6 to 18 inches high or a perennial with a rootstock which is almost woody. The leaves vary in shape from oval to linear, and the blue flowers, up to an inch across, are borne singly on long stems. The plant is native to many parts of Australia, extending to New Zealand and perhaps to the East Indies.

## 56566. DANTHONIA SEMIANNULARIS (Labill.) R. Br. Poaceae. Grass.

Spreading through the pastures, this native grass, known as *wallaby grass*, is becoming very popular, and rightly so. It is a perennial tufted grass, producing a fair amount of soft succulent fodder suitable for either sheep or cattle. The leaves are narrow, usually hairy, and light green. The flower stems grow to a height of about 2 feet, and the seed, which sheds easily, is produced in clusters that have a white woolly appearance when ripe. *Wallaby grass* provides good pasturage during the spring and summer and remains green in the winter months. (Adapted from *The Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales*, vol. 28, p. 286.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 49018.

## 56567. EUCALYPTUS REGNANS F. Muell. Myrtaceae.

A large tree, the largest, in fact, in Australia; trees 300 feet tall are known in Victoria, and Mueller states that frequently a height of 400 feet is reached. The trunks are whitish and very straight, and the narrow leaves, shining on both sides, are of rather thin texture. The wood is well adapted for shingles, planking, and general construction. (Adapted from *Maiden, A Critical Revision of the Genus Eucalyptus*, vol. 1, p. 183.)

## 56568. EXOCARPUS CUPRESSIFORMIS Labill. Santalaceae.

Usually a tree about 20 feet in height, with very numerous green rigid wiry, apparently leafless branches; the leaves are reduced to minute scales. The flowers are very small, appearing in short spikes; usually only one of these flowers is fertilized, and the small roundish nut is borne on a red succulent stem which is eaten by the natives. The close-grained handsome wood is used for cabinetwork and for tool handles. Native throughout Australia.

## 56569 and 56570. STIPA spp. Poaceae.

## 56569. STIPA PUBESCENS R. Br.

A tufted perennial grass much relished by stock, found only in the wooded portions of Australia, where it seeds in October. The seed heads differ from those of other species of *Stipa* in being a rich brown.

## 56559 to 56570—Continued.

## 56570. STIPA SEMIBARBATA R. Br.

A perennial grass with stems 2 to 3 feet high, which is abundant in dry soil throughout Tasmania and also in many parts of Australia. The leaves are narrow, often almost subulate, and the panicles, 6 to 10 inches in length, are very dense.

## 56571 to 56576.

From Georges Bay, Tasmania. Seeds presented by Dr. Arthur H. Clarke. Received February 16, 1923. Quoted notes by Doctor Clarke, unless otherwise specified.

## 56571 to 56573. ACACIA spp. Mimosaceae.

## 56571. ACACIA DISCOLOR Willd.

"An autumn flowering acacia 5 to 7 feet high."

A tall unarmed shrub or sometimes a small tree, with bipinnate leaves, pale beneath, and yellow flower heads in axillary and terminal clusters. It is native to southeastern Australia and Tasmania.

## 56572. ACACIA LONGIFOLIA SOPHORAE (Labill.) F. Muell.

"A yellow-flowered shrub 15 to 20 feet high."

A rapid-growing acacia which frequents the seacoast of southeastern Australia from southern Queensland to South Australia, and also in Tasmania. It often becomes a small tree and is excellent for preventing the encroachments of the sea along sandy coasts. The wood is white, hard, and durable.

## 56573. ACACIA MYRTIFOLIA Willd.

"A yellow-flowered shrub 2 to 3 feet high."

A glabrous shrub with very angular branches and phyllodia (leaflike stems) which vary in shape from oval to linear, the linear forms being much longer than the others. The flower heads, almost sessile, contain only a few large flowers. The shrub is native to dry and rocky places in many parts of Australia.

## 56574. EUCALYPTUS VIRGATA Sieber. Myrtaceae.

"*Tasmanian ironbark*. A tree 150 feet tall, with very tough hard wood, excellent for making piles."

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 38727.

## 56575. INDIGOFERA AUSTRALIS Willd. Fabaceae. Indigo

An erect branching shrub 2 to 4 feet high with attractive compound leaves and dense or loose clusters of showy red flowers. It is very variable in regard to habit and foliage, and in its various forms is found almost throughout Australia, except in the Northern Territory.

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 47152.

## 56576. KENNEDIA PROSTRATA R. Br. Fabaceae.

"Creeping, about 2 feet long, with pink to scarlet flowers."

A prostrate or sometimes twining hairy perennial, with leaves composed of three roundish leaflets less than an inch long and scarlet flowers, usually solitary, nearly three-fourths of an inch long. Native to most parts of Australia.